

THE ESSENCE OF METHODOLOGICAL GUIDANCE IN THE ORGANIZATION OF CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL WORK

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Annotation

This article provides detailed information on cultural reforms and their content, methodological guidance, the role of methodological guidance in the organization of cultural and educational work, its potential, the qualifications of the leader.

Keywords: Information, communication, collaboration, data collection, processing, information dissemination, internet data, information assimilation.

MADANIY MA'RIFIY ISHLARNI TASHKIL ETISHDA USLUBIY RAHBARLIKNI MOHIYATI

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada madaniyat sohasidagi islohotlar vs ularning mazmun mohiyati, uslubiy rahbarlik, madaniy ma'rifiy ishlarni tashkil etishda uslubiy rahbarlikning o'rni, salohiyati, rahbarning malakasiga oid ma'lumotlar haqida to'liq ma'lumot berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Axborot, kommunikatsiya, hamkorlik, axborotni yig'ish, qayta ishlash, ommaga axborotni yetkazish, internet ma'lumotlari, axborotni o'zlashtirish.

СУЩНОСТЬ МЕТОДИЧЕСКОГО РУКОВОДСТВА В ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ КУЛЬТУРНО-ПРОСВЕТИТЕЛЬСКОЙ РАБОТЫ

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Аннотация: В данной статье представлена подробная информация о культурных реформах и их содержании, методическом руководстве, роли методического руководства в организации культурно-просветительской работы, его потенциале, квалификации руководителя.

Ключевые слова: Информация, общение, сотрудничество, сбор данных, обработка, публичная информация, интернет-данные, усвоение информации.

The attention paid at the state level to the development of national culture in the construction of a new Uzbekistan is of great importance. In this regard, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev, “The level of development of our people is assessed primarily by our national culture. In this sense, culture is the image of our people, our society. As we begin to create a new image of Uzbekistan, we must begin with the development of our national culture.”[1].

The Uzbek Center for the Study of Cultural Heritage Abroad and the Center for New History of Uzbekistan are being set up. Great attention is paid to the development of reading culture, culture and art, and creative schools and centers named after our great artists are being established in the regions. Systematic measures are being taken to further popularize folklore and amateur arts, and to develop innovative areas of culture and the arts. In this regard, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said, “If culture and art do not develop in the country, society will not develop. It is important to develop the field of culture and arts, to increase the prestige of the Uzbek national culture and art in the world, to realize the potential of young talents. Indeed, when art and culture live, the nation and the people, the whole of humanity, live in peace”.[2]

Over the past period, the Republic of Uzbekistan has adopted a number of normative and legal acts on the development of culture and arts. In particular, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD - 3391 of November 17, 2017 “ On measures to further develop the art of the Uzbek national makom”, August 26, 2018 Resolution No. PD - 3920 “ On measures for innovative development of the arts ”, Resolution No. PD-4038 of November 28, 2018 “ On approval of the Concept of further development of national culture in the Republic of Uzbekistan”, 2019 Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 1019 of December 19, 2019 “ On approval of the Program for improving the activities of museums in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2020-2021”, November 23, 2019 Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 26, 2019 “ On approval of the activities of the Erkin Vakhidov Memorial Museum and the Treasury House-Museum” Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 630 [3] of May 30, 2019 “ On the organization of the activities of the state museum-reserves Sarmishsay ”, “Shakhrisabz”, “Termez” and “Kokand” Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 443 of April 21 [4], 2020 “On measures to further increase the efficiency of the fine and applied arts” Resolution No. PD - 4688 of May 26, 2020 “Culture Decree No. PD-6000 of May 23 [5], 2020 “On measures to further enhance the role and influence of the arts in society” Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 325 of June 9, 2021 and “Martyrs’ Memory” Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 357 of February 2, 2022 “On support of the Moat Fund” The normative legal acts adopted, such as Resolution No. PD – 1 2 of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan [6] are becoming increasingly important.

Methodological guidance in the organization of cultural and educational work is carried out on the basis of targeted cultural programs and plans with the population, enterprises, organizations, social orders of public organizations, creative associations, cooperatives. The target cultural program outlines the purpose of the event, the specific forms and methods of work, the resources and costs required to conduct it. In order to properly and purposefully plan the activities of methodological guidance in the organization of cultural and educational work, it is necessary to study in depth the views of the population of a particular area, the desire to demand interest and the local conditions of organizations, enterprises and institutions in that area. The organization of cultural and educational work should take into account the cultural needs, age, ethnicity, gender, profession and other characteristics of the population, depending on the interests and region, which serve in the planning of methodological guidance activities. Particular attention should be paid to the diversity, fun and diversity of public events, the use of different methods and techniques of cultural and educational work in their organization, the creation of new ones, the rational use of technical means in these events. is given.

All the above-mentioned state institutions, trade unions, public organizations, public organizations, mass media, art institutions, educational institutions, industrial enterprises and many other organizations are involved in cultural and educational activities. as part of. This means that cultural and educational work plays an important role in the life of all collectives as a cultural and educational work. As cultural and educational activity is a multifaceted socio-cultural process, it is associated with almost all spheres of life. First of all, it is related to people's work and leisure time. Cultural and educational work helps people to organize their leisure time meaningfully, to provide meaningful recreation and to achieve good results in production. Celebrates the victories achieved at work, promotes best practices among the public. The forms of cultural and educational activity are diverse and numerous. A special classification is needed to have a complete and systematic understanding of them. There are several different classifications in the specialized literature: Among them, two different classifications are more noteworthy: the first type of classification is based on the number of people participating in the forms of cultural and educational work. It is divided into: individual, group and mass forms.

1. Individual forms - consists of consultation between the specialist and the listener, individual (individual) conversation, practical training.
2. Troupe forms - includes events with the participation of about 15-30 people, ie discussions, seminars, conversations, excursions, classes of amateur art groups.
3. Mass forms - an unlimited number of lectures for a large audience, question and answer evenings, oral journals, thematic evenings, public performances, holidays, etc. Mass forms are the main part of cultural and educational work. The second type of classification is based on the use of what effective tools and methods in the forms of cultural and educational work? This kind of classification is more relevant to propaganda and agitation work in cultural and

educational institutions. In this regard, the forms of work are divided into three: monologue, dialogic, and complex forms.

1. Monologue forms are activities that inform the audience through the verbal, "live" word of the speaker and other effective means. For example: lecture, report, information, etc.
2. Dialogic forms - these activities consist mainly of dialogue, conversation, exchange of views, which includes conversations, discussions, meetings, question and answer evenings.
3. Complex forms are measures that, in addition to the use of monologues and dialogic speeches, can be used by many other effective means. For example: oral journal, thematic evening, etc. The main advantage of art and mass events is that they integrate the activities of cultural and educational institutions. In particular, they combine such activities as agitation and propaganda, amateur art, meaningful organization of leisure time. If we refer to each form of artistic and public events (public holidays, traditional ceremonies, theatrical performances, various evenings, performances), we can see the content of agitation and propaganda, the results of amateur art, the creation of artistic and aesthetic pleasure and recreation. can be felt. Therefore, the mass art event is a generalized mirror of all activities in cultural and educational institutions. As art and mass events are part of cultural and educational activities, they are, first of all, subject to general principles. These include:

1. The principle of ideology and populism.
2. The principle of science.
3. The principle of vitality.
4. The principle of patriotism.
5. The principle of a unique approach to different groups and categories of the population.

The organizer of public events should not only be well aware of all the effective means available, but also know how to use them effectively. The following is a description of the main tools that can be used in public events: Live word. One of the main means of influence is the living word. (It is sometimes referred to as "verbal".)

The media. It is known that the population comes to cultural events to learn about new, unknown and interesting events. The press, new newspapers, magazines, and especially books can be an inexhaustible resource in this work. The press is the most basic means of disseminating and storing information.

Therefore, the organizers should always contact them to enrich the content of the event. even the most active student cannot absorb all the information in the press. Therefore, it is necessary to try to use materials that do not attract the attention of more spectators at the event. If you need fundamental knowledge, you should refer to encyclopedias, reference books and dictionaries. Important materials for events can be obtained from scientific literature, monographs. It should not be forgotten that the population can never be interested in general fabrications. To do this, in a sense, it is necessary to conduct research and try to collect and use the information that makes up the content of the event with the help of press materials. For

example, at the event dedicated to the 2000th anniversary of Tashkent, the necessary information is collected by referring to historical sources in books, newspapers and magazines published in recent years to say a new word.

Music. Music also plays a leading role in cultural events. Usually, ready-made melodies of composers are used for events. Music can be used in two different ways at events:

1. As a separate number of events.
2. To increase the impact of events [7]

The first option uses a ready-made or custom-made number of amateur art teams. It is often used as a special number in music or song events. In this case, the number should become an integral part of the episode in accordance with the content and theme of the event. For example, at the events dedicated to Women's Day, after the mothers were solemnly invited to the stage, "Mothers, hello!" The song is played. At the end of the song, the facilitators read examples from the words of scholars about mothers.

As this song is used as a separate number, it becomes an integral part of the theme of the event. In the second version, the music is selected according to the ideological content of the night and is played on a tape recorder as "Background". For example, in a theatrical performance dedicated to Victory Day, Shostakovich's "Symphony No. 7" will be performed to inform farmers about the beginning of the war and to increase the impact of the event.

This version of the use of music is widely used in events, and serves to increase the effectiveness of these means, both in the reading of poetry, in the screening of films, and in the performance of dramatic pieces. Music is also mainly used as a means of enhancing the impact of the event, serving to convey to the public the subtle experiences of the idea being expressed. Depending on the content of the event, musical performances, musical intermissions and musical endings are available Dramatic pieces. This type of art differs from other works of art in that the struggle of ideas and conflicting conflicts is brighter and clearer. Therefore, dramatic pieces are widely used in theatrical events, depending on the development of the content. There are two different ways to use dramatic pieces in events:

1. Excerpts from finished works.
2. Dramatic episodes written by the screenwriter for the event.

In theatrical productions, not only excerpts from plays are taken, but also excerpts from fiction, depending on the direction of the night. The second method of using dramatic pieces is also widely used in recent years. As one of the main features of the event is the coverage of local events, the screenwriters use the events that are (or could be) on the ground in the form of a small dramatic film and use it effectively.[8]

Experience shows that one of the reasons for the interest of the rural population in the events is the presentation of local information and events in the form of dramatization. Intermediaries based on local events are especially popular. In order to use a dramatic episode that reflects local life in the script, it is necessary to study the story or event in depth. It should fully describe

the work of the hero, the difficulties and their causes. If such episodes are performed by the members of the amateur theater team, it will be interesting both for the hero of the night and for the members of the team who work with him.

It should be borne in mind that the use of dramatic excerpts from all plays, plays or small stagings based on fiction or scripts written for a special script should "contribute" to the development of the content of the event. Movies. The film is based on feature or documentary films and offers a wide range of opportunities for event organizers. The "magic power" of cinema (especially documentaries) is that it accurately portrays and vividly portrays events. He serves as a witness to historical events.

It is known that many historical events have been filmed by filmmakers. Their use enriches the content of events, visually embodies the true image of reality. Basically, the use of film fragments is planned when writing an event script, and on this basis the films are selected. In many events, the footage from the film itself can form a single episode. Sometimes the films are shown in parallel with other means, ie live and artistic words, songs, which correspond to the content of the film fragments.

It is important to use the "association" method of using film fragments in cultural events. It often happens that the organizers can not find a film that exactly and directly corresponds to the plot of the episode. At this time, a movie is selected that can be related to the content of the episode. For example, on the night of "Mothers in the Struggle for Peace", a mother receives a letter about the death of her son. In this psychological state, the mother remembers her last meeting with her son. At the same time, the screen shows an excerpt from the film "Ballad of the Soldier" - a video of the mother's last meeting with her son. This method, which requires creativity, creates a wide range of opportunities for the use of films, enriches the event. Effective means must be involved in the ideological structure of the event. The use of effective tools requires a rich and creative imagination of the organizers.

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